



# Redesigning Teaching Approaches for Undergraduate Engineering Classrooms

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## ABSTRACT

Our research focuses on the redesign of an undergraduate engineering course to implement effective pedagogies of engagement. Inquiry-based learning, coupled with hands-on team projects which simulate real-world problem-based scenarios, promotes the transfer of knowledge for practical problem solving in authentic engineering design problems.

## DEFINITIONS

The American Engineering Council defines **engineering** as:

- The creative application of scientific and mathematical principles to practical ends such as design or develop structures, machines, process, designs .... to forecast their behavior under specific operating conditions ....

**Problem-Based Learning (PBL)** focuses on:

- An understanding of the problem instead of the solutions. Learning results from the process of working toward an understanding or resolution of the problem.

**Constructivist Perspectives of Learning** support:

- Collaborative learning in which students are asked to apply knowledge and “construct” solutions, using inquiry, critical thinking, and openness to multiple perspectives (Driscoll, 2005; Wolfolk, 2010).

## ENHANCING MOTIVATION

- Pedagogical methods that work with students from non-engineering disciplines vary for students within engineering fields.
- Pedagogies of engagement, such as discussion, debates, and student opinions are easily implemented in courses in the Arts and Humanities but are rarely implemented in Engineering Education courses.
- Undergraduate engineering students usually lose their interest, due to the demanding mathematics within the engineering courses.
- PBL in engineering courses helps students develop critical thinking. For example, formulating a problem is the first step towards solving a problem, but many students in engineering courses have not experienced this approach.

## TRADITIONAL ENGINEERING EDUCATION APPROACHES

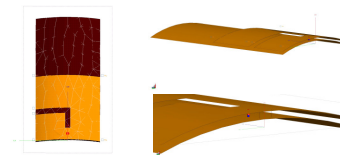
- Engineers work with rules and laws. Engineering faculty teach basic science and the fundamentals, such as the properties of material, along with rules and limitations.
- Lab courses promote active and problem-based learning.
- Teacher-oriented lectures and blackboards are still commonly used in many engineering classrooms.
- “Trust me” approach: “*trust me*, you need to know this to be successful in your field” (Felder, 2000).
- Lab courses usually have manuals to assist students. Lab manuals, with step-by-step instructions on how to conduct an experiment, hinder students’ creative thinking.
- Note: Many electrical and computer engineering courses, such as microwave and antenna design, cannot be taught with mathematical derivation in details.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF EXPERIMENT-BASED PEDAGOGIES

- Cooperative learning (working together to solve a problem) and problem-based learning are often introduced for the first time in the senior design project, when students are tested on their ability to solve complex engineering problems.
- Students are given opportunities to practice what they learn and as they learn and use their education in practice.
- The measure of success includes knowledge acquisition, retention, problem formulation, thinking with reasoning and problem solving.
- We have developed hands-on experiments that can be integrated in mathematics extensive courses, such as Microwave and Antenna design.

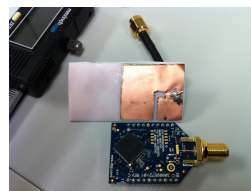
## METHODOLOGY

- We propose introducing real world engineering designs and technology in classrooms where students are learning the basics of science and engineering.
- Students will work together to understand well-defined projects and further develop possible solutions. Though step-by-step instructions are not provided, students are guided whenever needed.
- Well defined designed parameters and limitations:



Design of Dual Band Antenna

- Real-life design problems:



Dual Band Antenna & Sensor Node



Kit and Material for the Experiments

## CONCLUSIONS

- Real life engineering examples should be implemented in engineering classrooms.
- The Design Project should stimulate, challenge, and empower students.
- Lab courses should be designed to promote active and problem-based learning.

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